

Describes young and old larvæ and the chrysalis; habits, food-plant (*Ceanothus thyrsiflorus*); notes on abundance and transformations.

* 557. **H. EDWARDS.** Pacific Coast Lepidoptera, No. 14. —Notes on the Genus *Catocala*, with Descriptions of New Species. p. 21–29.

Describes *C. Cleopatra*, *C. Mariana*, *C. Perdita*, *C. Hippolyta*, *C. Luciana*, *C. Cassandra* = 6 n. spp.; re-describes *C. Californica*, *C. Faustina*, *C. Irene*, *C. marmorata*, *C. Stretchii*, *C. Aholibah*, *C. Zoe*.

* 558. **H. EDWARDS.** Darlingtonia Californica. [San Francisco Evening] "Bulletin," Dec. 22, 1875.

Description of this plant, its botanical relations, its arrangement and action as a fly-trap, and a list of insects (5 Col., 3 Hym., 3 Orth., 3 Neur., 20 or more Dipt., 3 Lep., 4 Hem., 2 Arachn.) found in the pitchers; a spider (*Thomisus*? sp.), small dipterous larvæ (Tipulid?), a larger dipterous larva and a lepidopterous larva feed upon or in the pitchers.

* 559. **J. Traherne Moggridge.** Supplement to Harvesting Ants and Trap-door Spiders. With Specific Descriptions of the Spiders, by the Rev. O. Pickard-Cambridge. London, Reeve, 1874. pp. ? i–xii, 157–304, with eight plates (xiii–xx).

p. 198–210, pl. xv; p. 260–264. Describes and figures nest, eggs and imago of *Cteniza Californica* n. sp.; habits of the spider.

Proceedings of the Club.

§ 12. NOTES ON THE WHITE MOUNTAIN FAUNÆ. One of the characteristic features of this fauna, at the time of the meeting, was the abundance of the fly known as *Simulium molestum*. It was not known to any of the members present whether the bloodthirsty propensities of the species were manifested by the females alone or by both sexes indifferently; but the opinion expressed by one of the members was that the females alone drew blood, and that the males were not of frequent occurrence.

Syrphus torvus was noticed to be extremely abundant, a circumstance which the writer suggested might have some connection with the equal or greater abundance, especially at an earlier period, of a species of plant-louse (*Aphis*?), which infested the branches of birch-trees, and, according to the report of one of the members, who had been on the mountain earlier

in the season than the writer, had produced an appearance like a snow-storm around the Summit House, one day. Some of the members reported finding individuals of this *Syrphus* attached to the sand by a fungoid growth, and appearing so life-like as to induce caution in the attempt to capture them. One member found a specimen attached to his blanket in the morning which had not been there the evening previous, showing that the action of the fungus was quite rapid. The writer had noticed a large gathering of individuals of this species on the carriage-road, above the limit of large trees, at a time when a brisk wind was blowing; and had found that sweeping his net through the air near above them did not cause them to take flight, but that it was necessary to take them up with the fingers; yet these individuals were fully able and ready to fly when allowed to escape. A member who had been upon Mt. Adams found the Coleopterous fauna of that mountain essentially the same as that of Mt. Washington, although numerous specimens of *Hyperaspis* were found there such as he had not found elsewhere.

Several members expressed the opinion that the distinction between the subalpine and Canadian faunæ was rather imaginary. The prevalent opinion seemed to be that the wooded and unwooded regions had distinguishing characteristics, but that these regions merge into each other gradually. *Carabus chamissonis* has a wide range, being found in the Canadian as well as in the two other regions. The specimens found at this time were said to be wintered individuals, the new brood coming out in August and September. Probably more specimens were taken this year than in all previous years together. Many valley forms of insects were found at the extreme summit of the mountain; the individuals at the summit visiting the extreme peaks, even congregating upon a pile of stones, if no higher point was near. None were found abundant even twenty or thirty feet below the highest point. (*July 8, 1874.*)

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